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NEWS	1	Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3 FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	4 FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	5 MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	6 MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	7 MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS	8 MAR 22	KOREAPAT now updated monthly; patent information enhanced
NEWS	9 MAR 22	Original IDE display format returns to REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY
NEWS	10 MAR 22	PATDPASPC - New patent database available
NEWS	11 MAR 22	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY enhanced with experimental property tags
NEWS	12 APR 04	EPFULL enhanced with additional patent information and new fields
NEWS	13 APR 04	EMBASE - Database reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	14 APR 18	New CAS Information Use Policies available online
NEWS	15 APR 25	Patent searching, including current-awareness alerts (SDIs), based on application date in CA/CAPLUS and USPATFULL/USPAT2 may be affected by a change in filing date for U.S. applications.
NEWS	16 APR 28	Improved searching of U.S. Patent Classifications for U.S. patent records in CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	17 MAY 23	GBFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS	18 MAY 23	REGISTRY has been enhanced with source information from CHEMCATS
NEWS	19 JUN 06	STN Patent Forums to be held in June 2005
NEWS	20 JUN 06	The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover! (Version 8.0 for Windows) now available
NEWS	21 JUN 13	RUSSIAPAT: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	22 JUN 13	FRFULL enhanced with patent drawing images
NEWS	23 JUN 20	MEDICONF to be removed from STN
NEWS EXPRESS	JUNE 13	CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.0, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 13 JUNE 2005
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\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:38:42 ON 21 JUN 2005

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:38:45 ON 21 JUN 2005

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR CUSTOMER AGREEMENT  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, JAPAN SCIENCE  
AND TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, AND FACHINFORMATIONSZENTRUM KARLSRUHE

FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.

LAST RELOADED: Jun 17, 2005 (20050617/UP).

=> s carbon dioxide

3 CARBON

0 DIOXIDE

L1 0 CARBON DIOXIDE

(CARBON(W)DIOXIDE)

=> fil reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.06	0.27

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:39:02 ON 21 JUN 2005

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 20 JUN 2005 HIGHEST RN 852602-49-4

DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 20 JUN 2005 HIGHEST RN 852602-49-4

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 18, 2005

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\*\*\*\*\*  
\*  
\* The CA roles and document type information have been removed from \*  
\* the IDE default display format and the ED field has been added, \*  
\* effective March 20, 2005. A new display format, IDERL, is now \*  
\* available and contains the CA role and document type information. \*  
\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer

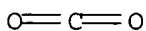
to the file summary sheet on the web at:  
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html>

```
=> s carbon dioxide
      105720 CARBON
        303 CARBONS
      105720 CARBON
          (CARBON OR CARBONS)
      112558 DIOXIDE
        6 DIOXIDES
      112558 DIOXIDE
          (DIOXIDE OR DIOXIDES)
L2      1681 CARBON DIOXIDE
          (CARBON(W) DIOXIDE)
```

```
=> s carbon dioxide/cn
L3      1 CARBON DIOXIDE/CN
```

=> d

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L3  ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
RN  124-38-9  REGISTRY
ED  Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN  Carbon dioxide (8CI, 9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN  Carbon oxide (CO2)
CN  Carbon-12 dioxide
CN  Carbon-12C dioxide-16O2
CN  Carbonic acid anhydride
CN  Carbonic acid gas
CN  Carbonic anhydride
CN  Dry ice
CN  Khladon 744
CN  R 744
FS  3D CONCORD
DR  18923-20-1
MF  C O2
CI  COM
LC  STN Files:  ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
      BIOTECHNO, CA, CABA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN,
      CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CHEMSAFE, CIN, CSCHEM, CSNB, DDFU,
      DETHERM*, DIOGENES, DIPPR*, DRUGU, EMBASE, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2,
      ENCOMPPAT, ENCOMPPAT2, GMELIN*, HODOC*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB,
      IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PDLCOM*, PIRA, PROMT, PS,
      RTECS*, SPECINFO, TOXCENTER, TULSA, ULIDAT, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL,
      VETU, VTB
      (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources:  DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**
      (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
```



**\*\*PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT\*\***

```
188250 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
773 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
188470 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
21 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)
```

=> sel rn name  
E1 THROUGH E11 ASSIGNED

=> fil hcapl kosmt  
'KOSMT' IS NOT A VALID FILE NAME  
Enter "HELP FILE NAMES" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of files  
that are available. If you have requested multiple files, you can  
specify a corrected file name or you can enter "IGNORE" to continue  
accessing the remaining file names entered.

ENTER A FILE NAME OR (IGNORE):kosmet

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	16.46	16.73

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:39:32 ON 21 JUN 2005  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 18:39:32 ON 21 JUN 2005  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 International Federation of the Societies of Cosmetics Chemists

=> s e1-11

L4 229274 ("CARBON DIOXIDE"/BI OR "CARBON OXIDE (CO2)"/BI OR "CARBON-12  
DIOXIDE"/BI OR "CARBON-12C DIOXIDE-16O2"/BI OR "CARBONIC ACID  
ANHYDRIDE"/BI OR "CARBONIC ACID GAS"/BI OR "CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE"/  
BI OR "DRY ICE"/BI OR "KHLADON 744"/BI OR "R 744"/BI OR 124-38-9  
/BI)

=> s skin care or dermatol?

L5 14618 SKIN CARE OR DERMATOL?

=> s l4 and l5

L6 66 L4 AND L5

=> dup rem l6

DUPLICATE IS NOT AVAILABLE IN 'KOSMET'.  
ANSWERS FROM THESE FILES WILL BE CONSIDERED UNIQUE  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6

L7 66 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s propellant and l6

L8 12 PROPELLANT AND L6

=> d ibib abs tot

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:316330 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:360315

TITLE: Use of spray apparatus and composition containing  
mineral water for the purposes of cosmetics

INVENTOR(S): Tuzun, Koray

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Anadol, Sener, Turk.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005032507	A1	20050414	WO 2004-TR43	20041004

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,  
 CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,  
 GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,  
 LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,  
 NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,  
 TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW  
 RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,  
 AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,  
 EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,  
 SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,  
 SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

TR 2003-1676

A 20031003

AB The present invention relates to the use of, preferably by a spray apparatus, a mineral water composition having a constructive and repairing effect on the skin and/or hair and intended for use after beach, sport or showering activities with practical packaging. The present invention essentially relates to a use of mineral water comprising Na 0.4 to 4.5%, K 0.04 to 2.5%, Ca 0.04 to 4.5%, Mg 0.04 to 4.5%, HCO<sub>3</sub> 2.0 to 30.0%, SO<sub>4</sub> 0.05 to 5.0%, Cl 0.05 to 2.0%, and NO<sub>3</sub> 0.01 to 0.25%, characterized in that the body care composition is dispensed topically by a gas propelled system.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:9188 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:99986

TITLE: **Skin care** product that forms a foam upon application with **carbon dioxide**

INVENTOR(S): Kroepke, Rainer; Bleckmann, Andreas; Riedel, Heidi; Schwanke, Frank

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 30 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10327433	A1	20050105	DE 2003-10327433	20030618

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2003-10327433 20030618

AB The invention concerns a method and container for the preparation of foamy **skin care** products involving at (a) least two phases from which at least one phase is an aqueous phase (b) and the addition of **carbon dioxide** as a **propellant**. The prepn. are emulsions, gels, cleansing agents, powdery and pastry concs. Thus an oil-in-water emulsion contained (weight/weight%): glyceryl stearate 1.0; PEG-40-stearate 10.0; cyclomethicone 1; dimethicone 5.0; behenyl alc. 1; hydrogenated polyisobutene 0.5; octyldodecanol 0.5; laureth-7-citrate 0.1; cyclodextrin 1.0; panthenol 0.5; glycerin 3.0; perfume q.s.; methylparaben 0.4; propylparaben 0.3; water to 100.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:466697 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:28228

TITLE: Self-foaming, foamy, after-foaming, or foamable cosmetic and **dermatological** preparations containing phosphate emulsifiers

INVENTOR(S): Kroepke, Rainer; Riedel, Heidi; Nielsen, Jens; Von der

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fecht, Stephanie  
 SOURCE: Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany  
 Ger. Offen., 31 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10255991	A1	20040609	DE 2002-10255991	20021130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10255991	20021130

AB The invention concerns self-foaming, foamy, after-foaming, or foamable cosmetic and **dermatol.** preps. that contain an emulsifier system composed of (A) at least one phosphate emulsifier; (B) an emulsifier that is a completely-, partially-, or non-neutralized C12-C40 branched, linear, saturated and/or unsatd. fatty acid; (C) at least one coemulsifier selected from the group of saturated, unsatd., branched and/or linear C12-C40 fatty alcs. The compns. are stored under pressure and dispensed with non-halogenated gases, e.g. carbon dioxide, oxygen, nitrogen, compressed air or di-Me ether. Thus a foamy O/W cream contained 70 volume/volume% emulsion and 30 volume/volume% nitrogen. The emulsion included (weight/weight)%:  
 stearic acid 3.00; cetyl alc. 8.50; cetyl phosphate 2.50; talc 2.00; SiO2 2.00; polyacrylic acid 0.20; magnesium aluminum silicate 0.50; paraffin oil 5.00; isohexadecane 2.00; vinyltrimethicone/methicone/silsequioxane cross polymer (KSP-100) 1.50; glycerin 15.00; sodium hydroxide, preservative, perfume q.s.; water to 100.0; pH set to 6.5-7.5.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:2648 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:64697  
 TITLE: Foamable cosmetic preparations containing emulsifiers, foam stabilizing agents and active substances  
 INVENTOR(S): Voigt, Nadine; Raschke, Thomas; Oelrichs, Ilka; Filbry, Alexander  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 55 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: German  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004000243	A1	20031231	WO 2003-EP6684	20030625
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR				
DE 10228229	A1	20040318	DE 2002-10228229	20020625
EP 1519705	A1	20050406	EP 2003-740334	20030625
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2002-10228229	A 20020625
			WO 2003-EP6684	W 20030625

AB The invention relates to foamable cosmetic or **dermatol.** preps., containing: (A) at least one emulsifier selected from the group consisting of: polyglyceryl-3-methyl-glucose distearate and PEG ester and/or PEG ether having 30 to 100 ethoxy units of the following structure (n ranging from

30 to 100): R1-(CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-O)<sub>n</sub>-R<sub>2</sub>, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub>, independent of one another, are selected from the group consisting of: hydrogen, alkyl radicals and acyl radicals having 12 to 40 carbon atoms; (B) At least one co-emulsifier selected from the group consisting of: saturated and/or unsatd., branched and/or unbranched fatty alcs. having a chain length ranging from 10 to 28 carbon atoms, glyceryl stearate, and; (C) at least one foam-stabilizing surfactant selected from the group consisting of: N-acyl sarcosinates having a chain length ranging from 10 to 28 carbon atoms, polyglycosides having a chain length ranging from 10 to 28 carbon atoms and acylglutamates having a chain length ranging from 10 to 28 carbon atoms. The invention also relates to the use of the inventive prepsns. for water-sensitive, hydrophilic substances and to a method for their production. Thus a foamy O/W cream contained (weight/weight%): PEG-100 stearate 1.00; Ceteareth-20 2.00; Steareth-2 0.80; glyceryl stearate 1.00; hydrogenated coco-glycerides 1.00; caprylic/capric triglyceride 3.00; lauroyl sarcosinate sodium salt 1.00, cyclomethicone 4.00; glycerin 5; ascorbic acid 3.00; EDTA 0.20; Xanthan gum 0.20; preservatives, perfumes q.s.; water to 100.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:492400 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:57656

TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing **carbon dioxide**

INVENTOR(S): Jew, Robert; Jew, Jean

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003118515	A1	20030626	US 2001-24245	20011221
WO 2003059261	A2	20030724	WO 2002-US41049	20021223
WO 2003059261	A3	20031204		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-24245 A 20011221

AB The present invention relates to cosmetic compns. that contain at least 0.1 wt % **carbon dioxide** in a cosmetically acceptable carrier. Preferably the cosmetic compns. contain from about 0.1 to about 8.0 weight % **carbon dioxide**, and from about 92.0 to about 99.9 wt % of a **dermatol.** acceptable fluorocarbon free carrier. The cosmetic compns. improve the respiratory function of the skin to facilitate and enhance skin treatment and improve the skin's overall appearance. The present invention also relates to a method of increasing the oxygen content in the surface of skin by topically applying the cosmetic compns. of the present invention to skin.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:396679 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:406596  
TITLE: Self-foaming, foam-type, post-foaming or foamable  
cosmetic or **dermatological** preparations  
containing siloxane elastomers  
INVENTOR(S): Riedel, Heidi; Kroepke, Rainer; Bleckmann, Andreas;  
Lanzendoerfer, Ghita  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 53 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2003041663	A1	20030522	WO 2002-EP10453	20020918
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
DE 10155792	A1	20030522	DE 2001-10155792	20011114
EP 1446089	A1	20040818	EP 2002-777140	20020918
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004258628	A1	20041223	US 2004-846912	20040514
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10155792 A 20011114 WO 2002-EP10453 W 20020918				
AB The invention relates to self-foaming, foam-type, post-foaming or foamable cosmetic and <b>dermatol.</b> prepn. containing at least one siloxane elastomer selected from the group of siloxane elastomers which can be obtained by reacting vinyl-terminated polymethylsiloxane with methylhydro-dimethylsiloxane or by reacting hydroxy-terminated dimethylpolysiloxane with trimethylsiloxo-terminated methylpolysiloxane. Thus a foamy O/W cream was composed of 70 volume/volume% emulsion and 30 volume/volume% nitrogen gas. The emulsion included (weight/weight%): stearic acid 3; cetyl alc. 8.50; PEG-20-stearate 8.50; talc 2.00; silica 2.00; polyacrylic acid 0.20; magnesium aluminum silicate 0.50; paraffin oil 5.00; isohexadecane 2.00; dimethicone/vinyl dimethicone cross polymer 5.00; PEG-180/Laureth-50/TMMG copolymer 0.50; glycerin 5.00; sodium hydroxide, preservative, perfume q.s.; water to 100; pH to 6.5-7.5.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT				

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:238296 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:260105  
TITLE: Self-foaming, mousse-type, post-foaming or foamable  
cosmetic or **dermatological** preparations  
containing non-ionic polymeric thickeners  
INVENTOR(S): Riedel, Heidi; Bleckmann, Andreas; Kroepke, Rainer  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf Aktiengesellschaft, Germany  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 26 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
EP 1295589	A1	20030326	EP 2002-18429	20020816



R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK

DE 10146761 A1 20030410 DE 2001-10146761 20010922

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2001-10146761 A 20010922

AB The invention concerns self-foaming, mousse-type, post-foaming or foamable cosmetic or **dermatol.** prepn. containing non-ionic polymeric thickeners that are copolymers of (a) polyethylene glycols of the formula  $\text{HOCH}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_2)_n\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$  where  $n = 100-250$ ; (b) polyethylene glycol ether with the formula  $\text{HO}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_x\text{R}_1$  where  $x = 1-100$ ,  $\text{R}_1 = \text{C}_4\text{-C}_{40}$  alkyl, branched or linear, saturated or unsatd.; (c) tetramethoxymethylglycoluril. The **propellant** is **carbon dioxide**. Thus a foamy

O/W cream contained (weight/weight%): stearic acid 3.00; cetyl alc. 8.50;

PEG-20

stearate 8.50; talc 2.00; silica 2.00; polyacrylic acid 0.20; magnesium aluminum silicate 0.50; paraffin oil 5.00; isohexadecane 2.00;

PEG-180-Laureth -50-TMMG copolymer 0.50; glycerin 5.00; sodium hydroxide, preservative, perfume q.s.; water to 100.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5. THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:221483 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:226412

TITLE: Stable self-foaming or foamy cosmetic and **dermatological** preparations containing gelation agents

INVENTOR(S): Riedel, Heidi; Bleckmann, Andreas; Kroepke, Rainer

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf Ag, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003022238	A1	20030320	WO 2002-EP9981	20020906
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
DE 10144061	A1	20030417	DE 2001-10144061	20010907
EP 1435902	A1	20040714	EP 2002-774576	20020906
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2005506325	T2	20050303	JP 2003-526368	20020906
US 2004241105	A1	20041202	US 2004-796850	20040308
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10144061 A 20010907	
			WO 2002-EP9981 W 20020906	

AB The invention relates to self-foaming and/or foamy cosmetic or **dermatol.** prepn., which contain: (I) an emulsifier system consisting of: (A) at least one emulsifier A selected from the group comprised of completely neutralized, partially neutralized or unneutralized branched and/or unbranched, saturated and/or unsatd. fatty acids having a chain length of 10 to 40 carbon atoms; (B) at least one emulsifier B selected from the group of polyethoxylated fatty acid esters having a chain length of 10 to 40 carbon atoms and having a degree of ethoxylation ranging from 5 to 100, and; (C) at least one co-emulsifier C selected from the group comprised of saturated and/or unsatd., branched and/or unbranched fatty alcs. having a chain length of 10 to 40 carbon atoms; (II) up to 30 weight %, with regard to the total weight of the preparation; of  
a lipid phase; (III) 1 to 90 volume %, with regard to the total volume of the

preparation, of at least one gas selected from the group comprised of air, oxygen, nitrogen, helium, argon, laughing gas (N<sub>2</sub>O) and **carbon dioxide** (CO<sub>2</sub>); (IV) 0.01 to 10 weight % of one or more gelling agents selected from the group of inorg. thickening agents; (V) one or more substances selected from the group of organic hydrocolloids; (VI) 0.01 to 10 weight % of one or more particulate hydrophobic and/or hydrophobized and/or oil-absorbing solid substances. Thus a foamy O/W cream was composed of 70 volume/volume% emulsion and 30 volume/volume% nitrogen, the emulsion included (weight/weight%): stearic acid 3.00; cetyl alc. 8.50; PEG-20-stearate 8.50;

talc

2.00; silica 2.00; polyacrylic acid 0.20; magnesium aluminum silicate 0.50; paraffin oil 5.00; isohexadecane 2.00; glycerin 5.00; sodium hydroxide, perfume, preservative q.s.; water to 100.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76560 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112050

TITLE: Foaming cosmetic preparations comprising a lipid phase

INVENTOR(S): Riedel, Heidi; Kroepke, Rainer; Bleckmann, Andreas; Oelrichs, Ilka

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf Ag, Germany

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007894	A2	20030130	WO 2002-EP7908	20020716
WO 2003007894	A3	20030501		
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
DE 10134729	A1	20030206	DE 2001-10134729	20010717
EP 1411883	A2	20040428	EP 2002-760246	20020716
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004202618	A1	20041014	US 2004-760088	20040116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10134729	A 20010717
			WO 2002-EP7908	W 20020716

AB The invention relates to foamable cosmetic or **dermatol.** prepn. comprising (I) an emulsifier system consisting of at least one emulsifier (A) selected from the group of fully, partially or non neutralized, branched and/or unbranched, saturated and/or unsatd. fatty acids with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms, (B) at least one emulsifier (B), selected from the group of polyethoxylated fatty acid esters with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms and with a degree of ethoxylation of 5 -100 and (C) at least one co-emulsifier C, selected from the group of saturated and/or unsatd., branched and/or unbranched fatty alcs. with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms, and (II) up to 50 weight %- in relation to the entire weight of the foamable preparation- of a lipid phase which contains one or several non-polar lipids with a polarity of at least 30 mN/m. The compns. are filled in a pressure container and dosed with gas. Thus a foamy O/W cream contained in the emulsion (weight/weight%): stearic acid 3.00; cetyl alc. 8.50; PEG-20 stearate 8.50; C12-C15 alkyl benzoate 4.00; paraffin oil 5.00; isohexadecane 2.00; glycerin 5.00; sodium hydroxide q.s.; preservative q.s.; perfume q.s.; water to 100; pH 6.5-7.5. A foam was prepared by using 90 volume/volume% of the emulsion and 10 volume/volume% propane-butane mixture

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:76559 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:112049  
TITLE: Foaming cosmetic preparations comprising a lipid phase  
INVENTOR(S): Riedel, Heidi; Kroepke, Rainer; Bleckmann, Andreas;  
Oelrichs, Ilka  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf Ag, Germany  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003007893	A2	20030130	WO 2002-EP7907	20020716
WO 2003007893	A3	20030731		
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR				
DE 10134786	A1	20030206	DE 2001-10134786	20010717
EP 1411884	A2	20040428	EP 2002-764702	20020716
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
US 2004197295	A1	20041007	US 2004-760086	20040116
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			DE 2001-10134786	A 20010717
			WO 2002-EP7907	W 20020716

AB The invention relates to foamable cosmetic or **dermatol.** prepn.s. comprising (I) at least one emulsifier selected from the group of fully, partially or non neutralized, branched and/or unbranched, saturated and/or unsatd. fatty acids with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms, (B) at least one emulsifier (B), selected from the group of polyethoxylated fatty acid esters with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms and with a degree of ethoxylation of 5 -100 and (C) at least one co-emulsifier C, selected from the group of saturated and/or unsatd., branched and/or unbranched fatty alcs. with a chain length of 10-40 carbon atoms, and (II) up to 50%- in relation to the entire weight of the foamable preparation- of a lipid phase which contains one or several lipids from the group of silicon oils or silicon waxes. The comps. are filled in a pressure container and dosed with gas. Thus a foamy O/W cream contained in the emulsion (weight/weight)%: stearic acid 3.00; cetyl alc. 8.50; PEG-20 stearate 8.50; cyclomethicone 10.00; C12-C13 alkyl lactate 5.00; isohexadecane 2.00; glycerin 5.00; sodium hydroxide q.s.; preservative q.s.; perfume q.s.; water to 100; pH 6.5-7.5. A foam was prepared by using 90 volume/volume% of the emulsion and 10 volume/volume% propane-butane mixture

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:408486 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:406601  
TITLE: Cosmetic or **dermatological** agent in the form of a creamy permanent mousse or a stable foamed cream  
INVENTOR(S): Brocks, Werner; Eberhardt, Heiko; Kalbfleisch, Axel; Kischka, Karl-Heinz; Krause, Thomas; Racky, Ernst Dieter  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wella Aktiengesellschaft, Germany  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002041847	A1	20020530	WO 2001-EP12062	20011018
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10058384	A1	20020606	DE 2000-10058384	20001124
DE 10058384	B4	20041216		
AU 2002016971	A5	20020603	AU 2002-16971	20011018
EP 1337226	A1	20030827	EP 2001-997279	20011018
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004513958	T2	20040513	JP 2002-544028	20011018
US 2004076651	A1	20040422	US 2003-432408	20031103
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			DE 2000-10058384	A 20001124
			WO 2001-EP12062	W 20011018

AB The invention relates to a cosmetic or **dermatol.** agent in the form of a creamy permanent mousse or a stable foamed cream, which is provided as a ready-prepared mousse product in appropriate packaging and can be removed from said packaging. A foaming degree of at least 10 % and a maximum d. of the total mass of 0.9 g/mL are preferred. The incorporated gas or the bubble structure that has been produced remains stable in the mass even when stored for at least a week at room temperature (20°C). The agent can be produced by the provision of a liquid composition that can be foamed, which has a flow point at room temperature (20°C) and by the subsequent expansion or foaming of the composition using a gas.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 12 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:133205 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:158283

TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing molecular oxygen

INVENTOR(S): Eliaz, Isaac; Gonen, Shmuel

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Israel

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5874093	A	19990223	US 1996-749161	19961115
CA 2221122	AA	19980515	CA 1997-2221122	19971113
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 1996-749161	A 19961115

AB A composition containing a **dermatol.** acceptable carrier in admixt. with mol. oxygen promotes and improves respiratory function of skin cells. The composition may be used in cosmetic compns. and especially effective for the treatment of post-acne scarring. A standard aerosol can of 20 mL capacity was filled with an admixt. of 90 g com. available body lotion, a **propellant** which contained dichlorodifluoromethane 4 g and dichlorotetrafluoroethane 6 g, and 1.3 g mol. oxygen. The contents of the aerosol can were well shaken and the admixt. contained therein, which was propelled therefrom in the form of a stabilized foam, was applied to

newborn hairless mice on the dorsal side. After 2 h, the mice were sacrificed, the skin was peeled and mitochondria were isolated. The activity of two of the main components of the respiratory chain, succinic acid oxidase and NADH oxidase were assayed. The data indicated that due to the presence of oxygen in the lotion, the rate of activity of essential components of the respiratory chain of the cells was significantly elevated, thus demonstrating an enhancement of the general respiratory metabolism of the cells.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:38:42 ON 21 JUN 2005)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:38:45 ON 21 JUN 2005

L1 0 S CARBON DIOXIDE

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:39:02 ON 21 JUN 2005

L2 1681 S CARBON DIOXIDE

L3 1 S CARBON DIOXIDE/CN  
SEL RN NAME

FILE 'HCAPLUS, KOSMET' ENTERED AT 18:39:32 ON 21 JUN 2005

L4 229274 S E1-11

L5 14618 S SKIN CARE OR DERMATOL?

L6 66 S L4 AND L5

L7 66 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L8 12 S PROPELLANT AND L6

=> d l7 ibib abs 60-66

L7 ANSWER 60 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 19549 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical

TITLE: ATTITUDES TO COSMETIC SURGERY - MEDICINE MEETS  
COSMETICS COMING THE OTHER WAY

AUTHOR: BARLOW R J

SOURCE: CONFERENCE, COSMECEUTICALS - ONE SMALL STEP OR A GIANT  
LEAP?, SOC COSMET SCI, MARCH, 1999, TORQUAY, UK, 2  
PAGES

Meeting Organizer: SOCIETY OF COSMETIC SCIENTISTS OF  
GREAT BRITAIN

Availability: SOCIETY OF COSMETIC SCIENTISTS OF GREAT  
BRITAIN

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AN 19549 KOSMET FS scientific, technical

AB Lasers have been used in the treatment of skin disorders for more than 35  
years. The theory of selective photothermolysis has been applied to the  
removal of superficial vascular malformations, tattoos, benign pigmented  
lesions and hair. Advances in **carbon dioxide** and  
Erbium:YAG lasers may represent a relatively safe alternative to older  
CO2 laser technology, dermabrasion and chemical peels

L7 ANSWER 61 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 15979 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical

TITLE: BIOACTIVE INGREDIENTS AND NEW PRODUCTS IN HAIR STYLING  
AEROSOLS

AUTHOR: KARAULOV E I (ARNEST LTD, NEVINNOMISSK, RUSSIA)

SOURCE: INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE,

BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE SUBSTANCES AND NEW COSMETIC  
PRODUCTS, MOSCOW, 26-28 NOVEMBER 1996, 145, ABSTRACT  
ONLY  
Meeting Organizer: PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS ASSOCIATION  
OF RUSSIA

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference  
LANGUAGE: English

AN 15979 KOSMET FS scientific, technical

AB The development and production of medicinal-preventive preparations is the main trend in hair care cosmetic products. The hair styling fixation aerosols (hair sprays, mousses, etc.) remain the basic hair protecting and strengthening means. The appliance of bioactive CO<sub>2</sub>- extracts provides a means of developing essentially new hair spray formulations giving a **dermatological** and decorative effect. The bioactive CO<sub>2</sub>-extracts in shade hair spray formulations prevents negative influence of dyestuffs on the hair, e.g. aridity, crispness and flaking. It also glosses and improves the appearance. The combination of ginseng biomass and UV filtering protects hair from harmful sunrays and increases the vitaminization of hair and skin. The hair sprays based on the UV filters and provitamin B5 combination provide an overall hair and **skin care** as well as strengthening the hair. The usage of hairstyling mousses containing bioactive vegetable extracts nourishes hair roots, fights dandruff and makes hair glossy.

L7 ANSWER 62 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 13529 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical

TITLE: THE CARBONIC ANHYDRASES AND THEIR ROLE IN IONIC AND GASEOUS EXCHANGES AND IN FLUID HOMEOSTASIS : IMPLICATIONS IN COSMETIC **DERMATOLOGY**

AUTHOR: BOTRE F (ISTITUTO DI MERCEOLOGIA, UNIVERSITA LA SAPIENZA, VIA DEL CASTRO LAURENZIANO, 9 00161, ROMA, ITALY); BOTRE C

SOURCE: 5TH WORLD CONGRESS, INTERNAT.SOC.COSMET.DERMATOLOGY, OCTOBER 26-29, 1995, MONTECATINI TERME, ITALY, J APPL COSMETOL, 1995, 13 (4), 172, ABSTRACT ONLY

DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference

LANGUAGE: English

AN 13529 KOSMET FS scientific, technical

AB Carbonic Anhydrase (CA) is the common name of a family of isoenzymes, whose role is the catalysis of the reversible hydration reaction of **carbon dioxide**. The first experimental evidence of CA dates back to 1932, when high levels of enzyme activity were localized inside the red blood cells, suggesting a primary role in **carbon dioxide** transport and in the respiration processes. More than sixty years later, many isoforms of CA have been localized in virtually all the living organisms, in a growing number both of organs and tissues and of cellular and subcellular sites. Only in man the CA family is constituted by at least nine isoenzymes, specifically localized and with precise physiologic functions, these including 1) transport and removal of metabolic CO<sub>2</sub> ; 2) most of ionic and gaseous exchange processes ; 3) fluid, acid and bicarbonate secretion ; 4) tissue hydration ; 5) a generic buffering action ; 6) regulation of osmotic pressure ; 7) mediation of volume changes of cellular and subcellular bodies ; 8) regulation of chemical sensitivity to CO<sub>2</sub>. This contribution presents the most recent and significative acquisition in the fields of CA biochemistry, physiology and pharmacology. More specifically, a general theory on the role of the CAs in fluid exchanges and tissue hydration is proposed, in view of the possible effects on the catalytic activity of the different CA isoforms of cosmetic products, either active ingredients or stabilizers and additives.

L7 ANSWER 63 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 11147 KOSMET  
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical  
TITLE: PEELING WITH THE CO2-LASER SWIFTLASE  
PEELING MIT DEM CO2-LASER SWIFTLASE.  
ANWENDUNGSBEISPIELE IN DER DERMATOVENEROLOGIE  
AUTHOR: GROSS G (UNIVERSITÄTS-HAUTKLINIK, HAMBURG-EPPENDORF,  
GERMANY)  
SOURCE: AERZTL KOSMETOL, 1994, 24, 84-92, 4 REFS  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: German  
AN 11147 KOSMET FS scientific, technical  
AB The CO2 laser swiftlase treatment of large condylomata acuminata of the  
vulva and of the perianal skin of a 18-month old girl and of giant  
mollusca contagiosa of the face of a 50-years-old immunodeficient  
HIV-positive man is reported. The combination with local immunotherapy  
(interferon beta containing hydrogel) lead to a recurrence free course in  
the child and to a controlled course of the mollusca contagiosa with only  
minimal recurrences in the immunodeficient patient

L7 ANSWER 64 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 7976 KOSMET  
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical  
TITLE: UREA FROM THE CHEMIST'S POINT OF VIEW  
AUTHOR: RAAB R P (2ND DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY, VIENNA  
UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL, VIENNA, AUSTRIA)  
SOURCE: J APPL COSMETOL, 1991, 9 (1), 9-13, 7 REFS  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
AN 7976 KOSMET FS scientific, technical  
AB Urea is a colourless and odourless tetragonal crystal. Due to its  
molecular structure (dipolar) it can easily be dissolved in water,  
whereas it is almost insoluble in nonpolar substances such as chloroform  
or ether. In solution, urea undergoes a decomposition to **carbon  
dioxide** and ammonia. A so-called sand paper effect may occur,  
especially in preparations containing higher urea concentrations caused  
by the phenomenon of recrystallisation. Therefore topical products with  
urea require stabilisation (either with triacetin, lactic acid or  
polysaccharides). Non stabilised urea containing preparations can only be  
used safely for periods of up to six weeks (the stabilised preparations  
can be stored for two or even three years). In conclusion it can be said  
that urea containing formulations for cosmetic and/or  
**dermatological** purposes have to be developed with great care to  
provide perfect results

L7 ANSWER 65 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 6962 KOSMET  
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical  
TITLE: LASERTHERAPY OF EPIDERMAL NAEVI  
LASERTHERAPIE EPIDERMALER NAEVI  
AUTHOR: HOHENLEUTNER U (DERMATOL. KLIN. UND POLIKLIN. DER  
LUDWIG-MAX. UNIV., MUNCHEN, GERMANY); LANDTHALER M  
SOURCE: AERZTL KOSMETOL, 1990, 20, 454-458, 7 REFS  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: German  
AN 6962 KOSMET FS scientific, technical  
AB According to their size and localization, epidermal naevi may cause  
serious cosmetic problems. Treatment is difficult since excision,  
dermabrasion or cryosurgery often lead to recurrences or to scar  
formation. 43 patients were treated with the argon ion or the CO2-laser,  
respectively. Especially in soft, papillomatous lesions, argon laser  
coagulation leads to very good results (60% of patients), whereas in  
hard, keratotic lesions CO2-laser vaporization seems superior. Due to the  
simple technique with maximum tissue protection and the cosmetically good

results, laser therapy seems a valuable therapeutic alternative in treatment of these congenital skin lesions

L7 ANSWER 66 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 4918 KOSMET  
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical  
TITLE: CO2-EXTRACTS OF MARIGOLD - A VALUABLE RAW MATERIAL FOR  
NATURAL **SKIN CARE** COSMETICS  
RINGELBLUMEN-CO2-EXTRAKT - EIN WERTVOLLER GRUNDSTOFF  
FUR DIE PFLEGENDE NATURKOSMETIK  
AUTHOR: QUIRIN K W (POSTFACH 1140, D-6639 REHLINGEN, FED REP  
GERMANY); GERARD D  
SOURCE: SEIFEN OELE FETTE WACHSE, 1989, 115(2), 57-59, 4 REFS  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: German  
AN 4918 KOSMET FS scientific, technical

=> d 17 ibib abs 50-59

L7 ANSWER 50 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1908:12824 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 2:12824  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 2:2817f-g  
TITLE: **Carbon Dioxide** Snow in the  
Treatment of Skin Diseases  
AUTHOR(S): Pusey, W. A.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Illinois  
SOURCE: Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift (1908), 45, 1146-9  
CODEN: BKWOAV; ISSN: 0366-0974  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
AB Unavailable

L7 ANSWER 51 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 32445 KOSMET  
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical  
TITLE: THE CARBONIC ANHYDRASES AND THEIR ROLE IN IONIC AND  
GASEOUS EXCHANGES AND IN FLUID HOMEOSTASIS:  
IMPLICATIONS IN COSMETIC **DERMATOLOGY**  
AUTHOR: BOTRE F (BOTRE F (1), BOTRE C (2)=ISTITUTO DI  
MERCEOLOGIA, UNIVERSITA "LA SAPIENZA", VIA DEL CASTRO  
LAURENZIANO 9, 00161 ROMA, ITALY (1), DIPARTIMENTO DI  
STUDI DI CHIMICA E TECNOLOGIA DELLE SOSTANZE  
BIOLOGICAMENTE ATTIVE, UNIVERSITA "LA SAPIENZA",  
PIAZZALE ALDO MORO 5, 00185 ROMA, ITALY (2)); BOTRE C  
SOURCE: V WORLD CONGRESS INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF COSMETIC  
DERMATOLOGY, "PROGRESS IN COSMETIC DERMATOLOGY: FROM  
THE ETRUSCAN TO THE 21 ST CENTURY", PALAZZO DEI  
CONGRESSI, MONTECATINI TERME (PT), ITALY, OCTOBER  
26-29, 1995, PROCEEDINGS IN JOURNAL OF APPLIED  
COSMETOLOGY, 1995, 13, 4 (OCTOBER-DECEMBER), PAPER  
134, 172, ABSTRACT ONLY  
Meeting Organizer: INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF COSMETIC  
DERMATOLOGY (ISCD), VIA INNOCENZO XI, 41, 00165 ROMA,  
ITALY, SECRETARY GENERAL: P. MORGANTI, ITALY, FAX:  
+39-06-92 81 523, EMAIL: info@iscd.it , INTERNET:  
www.iscd.it  
Availability: JOURNAL OF APPLIED COSMETOLOGY, OFFICIAL  
JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY OF COSMETIC  
DERMATOLOGY (ISCD), ISSN 0392-8543, EDITOR IN CHIEF:  
P. MORGANTI, ITALY, ASSOCIATE EDITORS: F.H. KEMPER,  
GERMANY, C. JACOBSEN, USA, M.B. JAMES, USA, EDITING



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41, 00165 ROMA, ITALY, FAX: +39-06-92 81 523, EMAIL:  
info@iscd.it , INTERNET: www.iscd.it

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Conference

LANGUAGE:

English

AN 32445 KOSMET FS scientific, technical

AB Carbonic Anhydrase (CA) is the common name of a family of isoenzymes, whose role is the catalysis of the reversible hydration reaction of **carbon dioxide**. The first experimental evidence of CA dates back to 1932, when high levels of enzyme activity were localized inside the red blood cells, suggesting a primary role in **carbon dioxide** transport and in the respiration processes. More than sixty years later, many isoforms of CA have been localized in virtually all the living organisms, in a growing number both of organs and tissues and of cellular and subcellular sites. Only in man the CA family is constituted by at least nine isoenzymes, specifically localized and with precise physiologic functions, these including 1) transport and removal of metabolic CO<sub>2</sub>; 2) most of ionic and gaseous exchange processes; 3) fluid, acid and bicarbonate secretion; 4) tissue hydration; 5) a generic buffering action; 6) regulation of osmotic pressure; 7) mediation of volume changes of cellular and subcellular bodies; 8) regulation of chemical sensitivity to CO<sub>2</sub>. This contribution presents the most recent and significative acquisition in the fields of CA biochemistry, physiology and acquisition in the fields of CA biochemistry, physiology and pharmacology. More specifically, a general theory on the role of the CAs in fluid exchanges and tissue hydration is proposed, in view of the possible effects on the catalytic activity of the different stabilizers and additives.

L7 ANSWER 52 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 32201 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical

TITLE: LASER RESURFACING TODAY AND THE 'COOK BOOK' APPROACH:  
A RECIPE FOR DISASTER?

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SOURCE: JOURNAL OF COSMETIC DERMATOLOGY, 2004, 3, 4  
(DECEMBER), 237-241, 28 REFS  
Meeting Organizer: EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR COSMETIC AND  
AESTHETIC DERMATOLOGY (ESCAD), CHRISTOPHER ROWLAND  
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DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

AN 32201 KOSMET FS scientific, technical

AB Background: Laser ablative skin resurfacing achieves skin rejuvenation by precise ablation of photoaged skin and subsequent re-epithelialization and dermal remodeling. **Carbon dioxide** (CO<sub>2</sub>) and

Erbium:YAG (Er:YAG) lasers are the established choice. A wide range and many sets of parameters have been proposed as the gold standard for each system but results have varied. Aims: To show that this single system 'cook book' approach must be rejected in favor of a more comprehensive approach. Subjects and methods: The author has experience of ablative skin resurfacing in over 1200 patients and has used both systems. A more flexible approach, using a combined wavelength system, is presented. It comprises precise ablation of the epidermal with the Er: YAG (to create an epidermal window), followed instantaneously with sub ablative heating of the exposed dermis with the CO2 laser. Results: Since adopting the dual wavelength/dual modality approach, more than 600 patients have been treated, with excellent results and a very high patient satisfaction index, currently around 90%, obtained from the sum of the very satisfied and satisfied patients using a five-grade scale. Possible resurfacing-related complications have included prolonged erythema, hyper or hypopigmentation, scarring and viral infections, which were more common with single system resurfacing. The author's complication rate remains under 1%, without any prophylactic use of antiviral agents. Conclusions: The cook book approach, whereby a particular set of fixed laser resurfacing parameters for a specific single laser system are adopted and rigidly applied in all patients, will not achieve the best treatment effects and may even produce a bad result and disfigurements of each of the two wavelengths with excellent and consistent results.

L7 ANSWER 53 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 29526 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: miscellaneous

TITLE: SABINSA PATENTS COLEUS FORSKOHLII OIL

AUTHOR: ANONYMOUSLY (SABINSA CORPORATION, 121 ETHEL ROAD WEST, UNIT 6, PISCATAWAY, NJ 08854, USA, TEL: +1-732-777-1111, FAX: +1-732-777-1443, EMAIL: info@sabinsa.com , INTERNET: www.sabinsa.com)

SOURCE: COSMETICS & TOILETRIES, 2003, 118, 12 (DECEMBER), 106, ABSTRACT ONLY

Availability: COSMETICS & TOILETRIES, ISSN 0361-4387/CTOIDG, ALLURED PUBLISHING, 362 SOUTH SCHMALE ROAD, CAROL STREAM, IL 60188, USA, TEL: +1-630-653-2155, FAX: +1-630-653-2192, EMAIL: CosmToil@allured.com , INTERNET: www.TheCosmeticSite.com

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

LANGUAGE: English

AN 29526 KOSMET FS miscellaneous

AB Sabinsa Corporation announced that US Patent #6,607,712, "Composition and methods containing an antimicrobial essential oil extended from Coleus forskohlii," was recently granted to the company. The patent describes an essential oil composition from Coleus forskohlii used in compositions and methods for the treatment of skin imperfections and in the prevention and treatment of dental caries. Coleus oil is an essential oil extracted from Coleus forskohlii roots using a proprietary, solvent-free supercritical **carbon dioxide** extraction process. The oil is applicable in flavor and fragrance preparations as well as aromatherapy. The Sabinsa patent focuses on applications in **skin care** and oral care wherein a composition of the oil was shown to have potent antimicrobial activity. This oil is reportedly effective against Propionibacterium acnes, the microorganism implicated in acne as well as against other microbes known to cause skin infections.

L7 ANSWER 54 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 29268 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: miscellaneous

TITLE: COLEUS FORSKOHLII OIL

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SOURCE: SOeFW JOURNAL, ENGLISH EDITION, 2003, 129, 12  
(DECEMBER), 72, ABSTRACT ONLY  
Availability: VERLAG FUEr CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE H.  
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DOCUMENT TYPE: Report  
LANGUAGE: English

AN 29268 KOSMET FS miscellaneous  
AB Coleus oil is an essential oil extracted from the roots of Coleus  
forskohlii using a proprietary, solvent-free supercritical **carbon  
dioxide** extraction process. The oil finds useful application in  
flavor and fragrance preparations as well as in aromatherapy. The Sabinsa  
PATENT 8us Patent 6,607,712) focuses on novel applications in  
**skin care** and oral care preparations wherein a  
composition of the oil was shown to have potent antimicrobial activity.  
This oil composition is particularly effective against Propionibacterium  
acnes, the microorganism implicated in acne as well as against other  
microbes known to cause skin infections. Another potential application is  
in oral care products where the oil was found to be effective in  
preventing the growth of Streptococcus mutans, a causative microorganism  
for dental caries. Over forty compounds belonging to four classes of  
aroma compounds have been recovered from oils obtained from various  
indigenous genotypes of Coleus forskohlii. These include sesquiterpenes,  
sesquiterpene alcohols, monoterpenoids and diterpenoids. The process  
patented is for a novel composition of the oil prepared using solvent  
free supercritical extraction to concentrate the antimicrobial compounds  
in optimal proportions.

L7 ANSWER 55 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 28959 KOSMET  
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical  
TITLE: EFFECTS OF SEA BUCKTHORN OIL (HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES) ON  
SKIN: EASTERN TRADITION AND MODERN RESEARCH  
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SOURCE: PERSONAL CARE, 2003, 4, 5 (NOVEMBER), 46-49, 20 REFS  
Availability: PERSONAL CARE ASIA PACIFIC, STEP  
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DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AN 28959 KOSMET FS scientific, technical  
AB Sea buckthorn (Hippophae), a genus in the family Elaeagnaceae is a  
berry-bearing hardy plant naturally distributed in Asia and Europe and  
cultivated in these regions and in North America. Hippophae rhamnoides is  
the major species of sea buckthorn. It is further classified into nine  
different subspecies, of which H. rhamnoides subsp. Rhamnoides is native  
to Northern and Western Europe, the rest being found mainly in China and  
Eastern Europe. Since ancient times sea buckthorn berry has been used as  
a valuable source of nutrient by local people, and its application in  
Asian traditional medicines dates back to more than one thousand years  
ago. In more than 300 ancient prescriptions sea buckthorn is used to  
improve blood circulation, reduce inflammation, regenerate skin and

mucous membranes and treat gynaecology disorders. Oils from the seeds of sea buckthorn and soft parts of sea buckthorn berry are rich in special fatty acids and natural vitamins, antioxidants and plant sterols. Due to the unique combination of multiple nutrients, sea buckthorn oils have a wide range of beneficial effects on skin and the general well being of human cells. Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>-extraction (CO<sub>2</sub>-SFE) is a new gentle, and environmentally friendly technology suitable for isolating valuable oils from natural sources. CO<sub>2</sub>-SFE sea buckthorn oils are natural, free of organic solvent, and are thus optimal ingredients for **skin care** products.

L7 ANSWER 56 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 28567 KOSMET  
FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical  
TITLE: EFFECTS OF SEA BUCKTHORN OIL (HIPPOPHAE RHAMNOIDES) ON SKIN: EASTERN TRADITION AND MODERN RESEARCH  
AUTHOR: YANG B (YANG B (1), KALLIO H (2)=AROMTECH LTD., VETURITALLINTIE 1, FIN-95410 TORNIO, FINLAND, TEL: +358-16-482401, FAX: +358-16-482409, EMAIL: baoru.yang@aromtech.com , INTERNET: www.aromtech.com (1), DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND FOOD CHEMISTRY, UNIVERSITY OF TURKU, FIN-20014 TURKU, FINLAND, TEL: +358-2-3336870, FAX: +358-2-3336860, EMAIL: heikki.kallio@utu.fi (2)); KALLIO H  
SOURCE: ACTIVE INGREDIENTS CONFERENCE, LE PALAIS DES CONGRES DE PARIS, PARIS, JUNE 17-18, 2003, ACTIVE INGREDIENTS - A PERSPECTIVE ON NATURALS AND THEIR ACTIVES, CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS, PAPER 3, 22-29, 20 REFS, ON CD-ROM ONLY  
Meeting Organizer: STEP EXHIBITIONS LTD., STEP HOUSE, NORTH FARM ROAD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT TN2 3DR, UNITED KINGDOM, TEL: +44-1892-51 88 77, FAX: +44-1892-51 88 77, EMAIL: active@stepex.com , INTERNET: www.stepex.com  
Availability: STEP EXHIBITIONS LTD., STEP HOUSE, NORTH FARM ROAD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT TN2 3DR, UNITED KINGDOM, TEL: +44-1892-51 88 77, FAX: +44-1892-51 88 77, EMAIL: active@stepex.com , INTERNET: www.stepex.com  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference  
LANGUAGE: English  
AN 28567 KOSMET FS scientific, technical  
AB Sea buckthorn (Hippophae), a genus in the family Elaeagnaceae is a berry-bearing hardy plant naturally distributed in Asia and Europe and cultivated in these regions and North America. Hippophae rhamnoides is the major species of sea buckthorn. It is further classified into nine different subspecies, of which H. rhamnoides subsp. rhamnoides is native to Northern and Western Europe, the rest being found mainly in China and Eastern Europe (Rousi, 1971). Since ancient times sea buckthorn berry has been used as a valuable source of nutrient by local people, and its application in Asian traditional medicines dates back to more than one thousand years ago. In more than 300 ancient prescriptions sea buckthorn is used to improve blood circulation, reduce inflammation, regenerate skin and mucous membranes and treat gynecology disorders. Examples are found in "Four Books of Pharmacopoeia" (773 - 783 A.D.) and "Jing Zhu Ben Cao" (Introduction to Pharmacology, 1835 A.D.). Obstruction by sputum: H. rham. L. extract and Ladimiria souliei ling. In serious cases, use H. rham. L. powder, Ladimiria souliei ling, Na<sub>2</sub>B<sub>4</sub>O<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub>·8H<sub>2</sub>O, NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, and Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O. Clotted menstruation can be cured by taking H. rham. L. powder with borax and Mauritis arabica, ground into powder and taken orally. The nutritional and pharmaceutical properties of sea buckthorn are due to its special composition. The pearl-shaped berry is known as "nutrient bomb" and is claimed to contain more than two hundred bioactive

compounds, among which natural vitamins, antioxidants, essential fatty acids, and plant sterols have been well investigated (Yang, 2001; Yang and Kallio, 2002). For example, the level of vitamin C can be as high as 2% in fresh sea buckthorn berry juice, about 30 times higher than the common level found in strawberry (Kallio et al., 2002). One special feature of sea buckthorn is that the berry contains oil both in seed (10%) and in the soft parts (pulp oil from flesh and peel) (1-5% f.w.). The seed oil is rich in essential fatty acids, linoleic (18:2n-6, 30-40%) and alpha-linolenic (18:3n-3, 30-40%) acids, and the pulp oil is the richest source of palmitoleic acid (16:1n-7, up to 50% of total fatty acids), rarely found in the plant kingdom. Both seed oil and pulp oil contain high levels of natural vitamin E (tocopherols and tocotrienols) and plant sterols. In addition, the soft part oil is especially rich in natural carotenoids. The origin (subspecies) and harvesting time of the berries as well as oil isolation technology influence the oil composition (Yang, 2001; Yang and Kallio, 2001; Yang et al., 2001). In conclusion, Sea buckthorn berry has been used as a valuable source of nutrients and medicinal ingredients since ancient times. Oils from seed and soft parts of sea buckthorn berry are rich in special fatty acids and natural vitamins, anti-oxidants and plant sterols. Due to the unique combination of multiple nutrients, sea buckthorn oils has a wide range of beneficial effects on skin and the general well being of human cells. Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub>-extraction (CO<sub>2</sub>-SFE) is a new, gentle, and environment-friendly technology suitable for isolating valuable oils from natural sources. CO<sub>2</sub>-SFE sea buckthorn oils are natural, free of organic solvent, and are thus optimal ingredient for **skin care** products.

L7 ANSWER 57 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 28102 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: miscellaneous

TITLE: MOSCOW AND BEAUTY & COSMETIC SCIENCE - A REPORT FROM THE VI. INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE OF THE PCAR, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 20 - 21, 2001 AND THE X. INTERCHARM - TRADE FAIR FOR COSMETICS AND PERFUMERY, MOSCOW, RUSSIA, NOVEMBER 22-26, 2001

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SOURCE: SOeFW JOURNAL, ENGLISH EDITION, 2002, 128, 1/2 (JANUARY-FEBRUARY), 64-67

Availability: VERLAG FUEr CHEMISCHE INDUSTRIE H. ZIOLKOWSKY GMBH, POSTFACH 102565, 86015 AUGSBURG, GERMANY, TEL: +49-821-325-830, FAX: +49-821-325-8323, EMAIL: vci@sofw.com , INTERNET: www.sofw.com

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

LANGUAGE: English

AN 28102 KOSMET FS miscellaneous

AB To enjoy the beauty of a city in November might have at this time of the year a certain risk, if I'm thinking about my home city Duesseldorf, looking to the weather that we had in November - just cold and rainy. But Moscow in winter that might be something special. With these ideas in mind I traveled end of November 2001 to Moscow, to participate as Cognis employee and as representative of the IFSCC at two cosmetic events. Moscow is covered in a white cloth of snow. It's cold, sometimes a little too cold when the wind is blowing from the north-east. It snows sometimes, but also the sun looks through the clouds and make the roofs of the houses and the churches glittering. With this impression even a certain x-mas feeling comes up. Especially in the evenings when the Christmas decorations in the streets and the palaces and many of those beautiful old buildings are illuminated. To have the chance to enjoy this atmosphere that's a lucky situation at a peripheral impression of a business trip - but it could also have been wet and gray as in my hometown, as I said. From November 20-21, 2001 the VI. International Scientific-Practical Conference of the PCAR took place in the Renaissance

Hotel in Moscow. PCAR is the Russian Organization of the cosmetic industry which organizes this scientific conference, The Perfumery and Cosmetics Association of Russia. The PCAR Organization was founded with the support of the Federal Assembly of Russia and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation. October 30, 1996, the Governmental Commission named the Association as <Russian>. PCAR is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Russia since 1996. PCAR became a corresponding member of the European Cosmetic, Toiletry and Perfumery Association - COLIPA - since June, 1998. Now, for the sixth time the PCAR organizes a scientific conference in the annex building to the Renaissance Hotel in Moscow, which is closely located to the Olympic Stadium, where the Olympic Games took place in 1984. Looking back: The year before, the V. International Scientific-Practical Conference <<Cosmetic Products & Raw Materials - XXI Century << was held in Moscow, November 21-22, in the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Russian Academy of Science. That Conference welcomed 270 specialists of 140 companies from Russia, the Russian Federation and from abroad. Jubilee measure observed the domestic branch and considered the raw materials market of perfumery and cosmetics in prospect. A satellite exhibition, running alongside the Conference, united the companies Dragoco, Rohm & Haas, ISP International, Bang & Bonsomer, Russo Chemi, Kao Chemicals, Zohar-Bristol Chemicals, Siber Vigin, and Tehkon. 2001 the PCAR Conference moved to the Conference building at the Renaissance Hotel. In the morning at about 8h30 some delegates walk through the snow, coming from the nearby Metro station 'Prospect Mira'. A rather cold wind blows the snowflakes into one's face, and even arriving by taxi, people rushes into the building. Delegates register, and the exhibitors prepare their stands. At this 2001 event's exhibition the following companies participated: BASF, Bang and Bonsomer, Rohm and Haas, Bell Flavors and Fragrances, Zohar-Bristol Chemicals, Roche Vitamins, Sederma, S & D Chemicals, Lestat, Techkon, Russo Chemi, Gamma Cosmetic. This was a rather small commercial exhibition running parallel to the scientific conference, but it is busy enough during the conference breaks and also with discussions exhibitors arranged with visitors even when the conference runs. On Tuesday, Nov. 20, 2001 at 10 am Michael Salev, Executive Director PCAR, inaugurates the Conference, welcomes delegates and exhibitors. An excellent simultaneous translation to English is provided, thus foreign participants can follow the immediately afterwards welcome words and explanations to the Conference of Mrs. Tatiana Puchkova, Ph.D., Chairman of the PCAR Board. Lorna Weston, General Secretary IFSCC, was invited to assist the Organizing Team at the platform. She addresses Greetings from the Presidium of the IFSCC to the Officials of the PCAR and the delegates of the Conference from Russia and abroad and wishes a successful completion of the scientific event. At its Conference in Stockholm in May 2001 the IFSCC Presidium decided to accept an invitation of the Russian Cosmetic Association for a participation at their Conference and to officially assist the PCAR with an info-stand. Since November 2000 official talks started with the Russian Organization to assist them in forming a society of cosmetic chemists. At the Moscow Conference, now the IFSCC got the honor to officially open the scientific lectures. Karl Raabe, Chair PR Committee IFSCC, introduces the federation, brings best wishes of the Presidium members and promotes the next IFSCC Congress, which will take place Sept. 23-26, 2002 in Edinburgh, Scotland. " Dear Colleagues of the Cosmetic Industry in Russia and the Russian Federation, We form the IFSCC are here to assist you at this technical conference, to introduce our federation, to talk about the activities of the IFSCC. We would like to invite you to discuss with us the benefits for your locale cosmetic chemists society to become a member of the "world community of cosmetic science," the IFSCC. Your membership application to the Society of Cosmetic Chemists in Russia can be given to PCAR Representatives which you may meet at the IFSCC stand in the exhibition. Join your Russian Organization to prepare for an internationalization of your contacts and distribution of cosmetic

science in both directions - from outside Russia to your locale conferences and also from your industry to abroad. Today the IFSCC has 40 member societies, and we want your young Russian Organization to apply for membership. Then, you, as members of your Russian Society, will participate at the benefits of the IFSCC. In total there are about 15,000 members organized in the Federation through their local societies. To demonstrate how international we are, I'm mentioning the nations of the actual Presidium members: Taiwan, Germany, France, Spain, Korea, USA, Italy, the Netherlands, Chile, Japan and Switzerland. And here, there might be also listed Russia in the near future. Come and meet us at the IFSCC booth, also to collect your personal copy of the newest issue of the IFSCC Magazine. And, now you may understand why I especially addressed you as 'Colleagues'." Karl Raabe informed. The Conference at these two days is always well attended. The 2001 years Conference gathered 340 participants from 179 companies of the perfumery and cosmetic industry uniting 13 countries. Traditionally the conference guests are technologists and scientists of the cosmetic industry as well as the cosmetic ingredient suppliers, certification and testing laboratories, representatives of scientific and research institutes. Besides the major part of participants from Russia, delegates also came from Belarus, Ukraine and Latvia. Furthermore from Belgium, France, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Norway, United Kingdom and Japan. The program of the conference included 33 papers devoted to the following themes: hair care products, ingredients in face care products, sun protection, biological substances and skin. The abstracts of the papers are presented in the proceedings in Russian and in English language. There are presentations from raw material suppliers, from Russian cosmetic houses, as well as a number of scientists from Russian Institutes and Universities. Quite a number of papers cover natural ingredients and biological active substances. Mr. Karl Lintner is present on his Sederma Stand, and he also presents a paper with the title "Biologically Active Peptides and their Cosmetic Applications." My Cognis colleague Torsten Clarius presents the paper "New Improved Delivery Systems using Chitosan Technology." He informs about the micro- and macro-encapsulated Primacare products. During the break I speak to a charming young lady from Norway, Mrs. Tonje Nordby, representing the company Bjorge Biomarin. At the conference she speaks about DNA extracted from fish roe, to be used for skin and hair care applications. And furthermore speakers from Western ingredient suppliers present papers; the following companies are actively participating (in order of the program): Kao, Germany; EOC Surfactants, Belgium; Cosmetic Rheologies, UK; National Starch, Switzerland; ISP, UK; Haarmann & Reimer, Germany; Dow Corning, Belgium; Clariant, Germany; Wacker Chemie, Germany; Cognis, Germany; Sederma, France; Biomarin, Norway; Nikko Chemicals, Japan; Alban Muller International, France; Laboratory Davenne, France; and Gattefosse, France. Some suppliers send their representatives from their Russian Office, such as the companies BASF; Rohm and Haas; Hoffmann-La-Roche; Bell Flavors and Fragrances, to present their paper in Russian language. Also internationally known speakers participate at the Conference. A.o. Claude Bouillon, L'Oreal, France speaks about "Hair Care and Conditioning" and Philippe Masson, Evic Laboratories, France presents his view to "Sun Protection: What is the Situation Today?" Mrs. Tatiana Puchkova, who is very much committed to the Industry Organization PCAR as well as with the formation of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists in Russia, also presents a paper at the Conference with the subject "Allergy of Cosmetic Products." Mrs. Puchkova, together with S.I. Korolnic, is the editor of a "English-Russian Dictionary of Perfume and Beauty Care." More than 18,000 words from Abacate to Zinc Stearate are listed with their Russian translation and explanation in this book, which of course also might be of interests for cosmetic specialists in Western countries; that's why we mention the details of the publishing house: Russo, Moscow 1996, ISBN 5-88 721-053-2 . Elena Hernandez, Editor of the Russian publication "Cosmetic & Medicine Journal" and the Russian Edition of the

"SOeFW Journal" presents an interesting literature survey on the subject of "Skin Permeability." She talks about a period of 150 years and mentions scientists with their names and the year they published corresponding research details. From the long row of scientists here some names: 1904 Schwenkenberger ('fatsoluble substances may penetrate, but not electrolytes'), 1908 Oppenheim ('polar structure Stratum corneum discussed'), 1924 Rein ('reason why electrolytes not pass'), 1928 Roberts, 1939 Wolf, 1943 Rothmans ('studied first lipids on skin'), 1945 Draize, 1953 Blank and Monash, 1958 Szakall, 1964 Kligman ('period of analysis'), 1978 Scheuplein, 1981 Elias (by the presenter called 'the living classical scientists'- Elias and Kligman). At the late afternoon of the first conference day an awarding ceremony is held for the best products of the cosmetic market in Russia. Russian cosmetic products were evaluated by a committee, Andersen Consulting supervises the selection procedure and announces the awards. Products are rated in different categories such as shampoos, perfumes, creams, products for babies and children a.o. I would have loved to mention the winners, products and companies, but there are quite a number of awards announced. So, our nice hosts Elena Vlasova, PCAR Honorary Secretary and Tatyana Arefjeva, Press secretary PCAR assist and explain to us - Lorna Weston and myself from the IFSCC, and to Claude Bouillon, L'Oreal and Philippe Masson, Evic Laboratory, France, speakers at the conference - what's going on at the stage. This Award Ceremony took place the years before in connection with the INTERCHARM exhibition. But this year, the Ceremony is somewhat the bridge between Science and Commerce, i.e the Scientific Conference and the industry exhibition and show INTERCHARM, which was held in Sokolniki Exhibition Centre November 22-26, 2001. During the conference breaks the exhibition is very busy. Lorna Weston gives information about the IFSCC, its aims and activities. Assisted by Tatyana Arefjeva, Press Secretary PCAR, and Anja Senina, Cognis Office Moscow, the IFSCC representatives can talk to quite a number of visitors, also to promote the newly formed Society of Cosmetic Chemist in Russia. More than 300 copies of the IFSCC Magazine could be handed out to the delegates. PROGRAMM VI. International Scientific-Practical Conference <<Cosmetic Products and Raw Materials: Efficacy and Safety>> Moscow, November 20-21, 2001: Session: Hair Care Products: Improved Formulations and Multifunctional Co-Surfactants. H. Denzer, Kao Chemicals Europe, Germany. Hair Care and Conditioning. C. Bouillon, L'Oreal, France. ProtaFlor: Multifunctional Hair Conditioning Agents. C. Outd, EOC Surfactants, Belgium. RHEOCARE Liquid Suspension Polymers. C. Holden, Cosmetic Rheologies Ltd., United Kingdom. Methods in the Formulation and Development of Hair Styling Products. D. Howard, National Starch and Chemicals, Switzerland. Polymers in Hair Care Products. J. Moore, ISP Europe, United Kingdom. Dandruff Control Products. A. Pape, Haarmann & Reimer, Germany. Use of Silicones in Hair Colorant Formulations. A. Prokopov, Dow Corning, Belgium. Multifunctional Shampoos and Demands to Them. I. Gvozdeva, BASF, Russia. Session: Ingredients for **Skin Care** Products: Gateway to New Galenic Forms with New Sensoric Properties. M. Loeffler, Clariant, Germany. Estimation of Preservatives Toxicity and Ecotoxicity. O. Belikov, Rohm and Haas, Russia. Volatile Silicones - Their Evaporation Characteristics. S. Miczorek, Wacker-Chemie GmbH, Germany. Influence of Oil Contents on the Structural-Mechanical Characteristic of Cosmetic Creams. S. Mukhtarova, "Technicon"JSC, Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology. Allergy of Cosmetic Products. T. Puchkova, "Kompania Russkaya Kocmetika" Ltd., Russia. Session: Sun Care Products: Sun Protection: What is the Situation Today? P. Masson, Evic Laboratories, France. Structural Changes of Lipid Membranes and Collagen Irritated by UV Lights and Protective Action of Herbal Extracts and Flavonoids. V. Yurin, Institute of Cell Biophysics RAS, Russia. Update of UV Effects on Skin. A. Potapenko, Pirogov State Medicine University of Russia, Russia. Session: Biologically Active Substances and Skin: What we Know Today about Skin Permeability. H. Hernandez, Cosmetic & Medicine Journal, SOeFW Journal -Russian Edition, Russia. New Improved Delivery System Using



Chitosan Technology. T. Clarius, Cognis - Care Chemicals, Germany. Biologically Active Peptides and their Cosmetic Applications. K. Lintner, Sederma, France. Dipeptide Carnosin, a Perspective Biological Active Ingredient for **skin Care**. S. Stvolinsky, Scientific and Research Institute of Neurology RAS, MUS, Russia. DNA - New Way of Application of Old Ingredient. T. Nordby, Bjorge Biomarin AS, Norway. Using of Vitamins in Cosmetic Products. D. Nilov, Roche Vitamins Ltd., Switzerland. Strategies for Skin Lightening. Y. Troitsky, Nikko Chemicals, Japan. Terrilytin and Terridecase in Cosmetics for Pilling. V. Tarasov, Kuban State Technological University, Russia. Natural Cosmetics. The Science Behind the Image. I. Begon, Alban Muller International, France. Phytohormones and Phytoestrogens are not Synonyms. V. Demenko, Divocosmetica SJC, Russia. Essential Oils and Cosmetics. D. Davenne, Laboratory Davenne, France. When Nature meets Cosmetics. S. Maur, Gattefosse, France. Cachetins from Green Tea as Active and Subsidiary Components in Cosmetic Formulations. E. Komarova, Applied Biotechnology Ltd., Russia. Cedar Oil - New Opportunities for Cosmetology Application. A. Ulesov, State Scientific Center of Medical Drugs, Ukraine, Sibervision, Russia. Fetal Cell Transplantation. Aspects of Clinical Use in Aesthetic Surgery and Cosmetics. G. Sukhih, Institute of Biological Medicine, Russia. Supercritical **Carbon Dioxide** Extraction of Biologically Active Compounds. A. Lepeshkov, Scientific Research Center of Ecological Resources "Goro", Russia. This event organized by the Perfumery and Cosmetic Association of Russia got informational sponsorship of professional magazines: Cosmetic Market Today, News in the World of Cosmetics, Les Nouvelles Esthetiques, SOeFW Journal - Russian Edition, Cosmetic & Medicine Journal, Raw Materials and Packaging, and Beauty for Professionals. The European Perfumery, Cosmetic and Toiletry Association COLIPA officially supported the Conference. The next, the VII. International Scientific-Practical Conference will take place October 22-23, 2002 in Moscow. Then, may be, the organizers are already the Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Russia. The INTERCHARM in the Sokolniki Park Exhibition Centre in Moscow, November 22-26, 2001 is already the VIII. "International Trade Fair for Cosmetics and Perfumery". In between the two events - the Technical-Practical Conference and the INTERCHARM there is a Gala Evening at the Kremlin. In the evening of November 21, 1000 guests are on their way to pass the "Trinity Tower", entering the Kremlin. Just a little walk to the Congress Palace which has been constructed in 1961 under the Russian President Nikita Chruschtschow for congresses of the Communist Party. Today the Palace is used for cultural events. It is the only modern building in the Kremlin. The building is about 120 m long, and was - luckily - constructed 15m deep into the ground not to diminish the impression of the surrounding historical buildings and churches. The great auditorium has a huge capacity of 6000 people, thus being the biggest performance theatre in Russia. However we are guided to the upper floor into another nice ball room. Mr. Salev welcomes every guest by shaking hands. People are getting together with a cocktail in the entrance to that ball room. The Gala Buffet is prepared on long tables, however there are no chairs. The guests stand around the tables, everyone is enjoying the food and the drinks placed in front of us at the tables. "That's how we celebrate our Gala Banquet." Is the comment of a Russian host. Mr Salev and some other officials give a short welcome speech; Robert Vanhove, Secretary General COLIPA says a few words; and again some awards are handed over to representatives of Russian cosmetic houses. The INTERCHARM is a typical Cosmetic & Beauty trade show at which nearly all cosmetic companies of Russia and the Russian Federation are participating at 400 exhibition stands in six exhibition halls. The show has also attracted exhibiting cosmetic houses from Poland, France, Finland, and Germany. 31 German companies, are exhibiting at a joint stand of the German industry, sponsored by the Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology. Most of them are cosmetic manufacturers and producers of accessories or packaging: 3P Spezialdruck GmbH, Balzen-Kosmetik, Becker-Manicure

Solingen, Cosmetique Sans Soucis, Credo Stahlwaren, Gustav Kracht, Dental Kosmetik, Dieter Bakic International, Faber-Castell cosmetics, Flacopac, Herrman Koch, Huebert Import & Export, Ionto-Comed, Janssen Cosmeceutical Care, Klapp Cosmetics, kms Frisoerbedarf Kramm + Schaolten, Langguth Cosmetic, Linhardt, Mann & Schroeder, New-York Hamburger Gummiwaren, Oekametall, Oskar Karla, Parfum Art, Schwan-Stabilo Cosmetics, Solarienfachhandel Klaus Adler, Taxor Cosmetic, Titania Fabrik und Wolf Cellulosics. Furthermore, the companies Cognis and Haarmann & Reimer are represented at the joint stands of the German Industry. At the Cognis stand after a short while, Michael Hofmann and his Russian Team under the guidance of Elena Valessian have to make appointments with the visitors in order to take care of all discussions with the Russian specialists from the industry. Also here at the INTERCHARM a number of publishing houses of the cosmetic press are participating with information stands. A further Exhibition, the INTERCHARM Professional is announced for May 3-5, 2002. And the "IX. International Trade Fair for Cosmetics and Perfumery - the INTERCHARM will be held at the Sokolniki Exhibition Centre in Moscow, Russia, October 24-28, 2002.

L7 ANSWER 58 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 28064 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: miscellaneous

TITLE: BETA BIOPRODUCTS PRESENTS SUPERCRITICAL EXTRACTED INGREDIENTS

SOURCE: COSMETICS & TOILETRIES, 2003, 118, 5 (MAY), 86, ABSTRACT ONLY

DOCUMENT TYPE: Report

LANGUAGE: English

AN 28064 KOSMET FS miscellaneous

AB Beta Bioproducts has presented its new line of supercritical extracted ingredients. According to the company, supercritical extraction is a leading technology for extracting natural ingredients for the cosmetic and **skin care** markets. The process utilizes CO2 as a solvent to produce ingredients that reportedly have no residual solvents in the extract. The company explains that essential oils are volatile because they evaporate at relatively low temperatures. If heat is used to recover the extracting solvent, the more volatile top notes evaporate, resulting in flavors and aromas without the complete flavor or fragrance components. The NatureGuard Rosemary B (INCI: Rosmarinus officinalis (rosemary) extract (and) propylene glycol (and) polysorbate-80) extract has reportedly been shown to have both medicinal and cosmetic benefits.

L7 ANSWER 59 OF 66 KOSMET COPYRIGHT 2005 IFSCC on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 23072 KOSMET

FILE SEGMENT: scientific, technical

TITLE: LASER RESURFACING OF THE SKIN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FACIAL ACNE SCARRING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE

AUTHOR: JORDAN R (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH & EPIDERMIOLOGY, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, EDGBASTON, BIRMINGHAM B15 2TT, UK); CUMMINS C; BURLS A

SOURCE: BR.J.DERMATOL, 2000, 142 (3), 413-423, 40 REFS

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AN 23072 KOSMET FS scientific, technical

AB This review presents and evaluates the evidence of the effectiveness of laser resurfacing for facial acne scars. Primary studies of all types of design in any language were identified from MEDLINE, EMBASE, the Cochrane database. Science Citation Index and various internet sites. Studies were accepted if they included patients treated by any laser for atrophic or ice-pick acne scars. The quality of the studies was assessed and data extracted by two independent researchers. There were no controlled trials but 14 case series were found which reported the effects of either the

**carbon dioxide** or erbium: YAG laser. All of the studies were of poor quality. The types and severity of scarring were poorly described and there was no standard scale used to measure scar improvement. There was no reliable or validated measure of patient satisfaction: most improvement was based on visual clinical judgement, in many cases without blinded assessment. The inaccurate use of ordinal scales meant that any improvement was impossible to quantify with any validity, although the evidence suggested that laser treatment had some efficacy (a range in individual patients of 25-90% for both the **carbon dioxide** laser and the erbium:YAG laser). Changes in pigmentation as a side-effect were common (in up to 44% of patients), although lasting only a few weeks. Laser resurfacing technology is increasingly used in clinical practice to treat acne scars. Despite the poor quality evidence, it is plausible that there is some improvement of acne scarring; there is insufficient information, however, for patients to make informed decisions on whether to opt for treatment and there is not enough evidence to compare the two types of laser. There is a particular lack of information about the psychological effects of acne scar improvement. Good quality randomized controlled trials are needed with standardized scarring scales and validated patient outcome measures in order to assess the effectiveness of laser resurfacing in this group of patients

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L7 ANSWER 41 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:728258 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:36791  
 TITLE: Aerosol products containing **carbon dioxide** at a constant concentration  
 INVENTOR(S): Nakagaki, Yasushi; Ooguri, Kunio  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osaka Shipbuilding, Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 08253408	A2	19961001	JP 1995-59431	19950317
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1995-59431	19950317

AB Aerosol products contain CO<sub>2</sub>-containing solns in the inner part of a container with a double-wall structure. The CO<sub>2</sub> concentration is kept constant in the container. The products are especially useful for hair preps., blood circulation accelerators, cleansing agents, and **skin care** products.

L7 ANSWER 42 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:133507 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:246774  
 TITLE: Wrinkle and small wrinkle  
 AUTHOR(S): Nakagawa, Hidemi  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Dermatol., Univ. Tokyo, Tokyo, 113, Japan  
 SOURCE: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkaishi (1996), 20(4), 282-283  
 CODEN: NKKA EV; ISSN: 0287-1238  
 PUBLISHER: Nippon Koshohin Kagakkai  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 AB Several types of wrinkles including linear facial wrinkles, glyptic facial wrinkles and facial creases are characterized by the loss of dermal matrix

tones and the looseness and lack in elasticity and normally become apparent after late 40's. Small wrinkles, commonly observed in periorbital areas are mainly attributable to the dehydration of the epidermis and thus can be reversible by the topical emollients. In Japanese, wrinkles usually pose less social pressures compared with those of so-called pigment spots. In contrast, wrinkles may become an emotional crisis in Western countries. Therefore, corrections of wrinkles by surgical treatment as well as topical tretinoin are commonly performed by **dermatologists** and plastic surgeons. Recently, a sophisticated technique termed skin resurfacing technique has been developed which uses pulsed **carbon dioxide** laser and topical tretinoin and hydroquinone. The correction of wrinkles in the country is being noticed year by year and the collaboration between **dermatologists** and cosmetic companies is undoubtedly necessary to tackle this matter.

L7 ANSWER 43 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:50762 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:97270  
TITLE: Bath preparations containing carbonate salts, organic acids, and eggshell membrane components  
INVENTOR(S): Hashimoto, Koji; Tanaka, Mitsuaki; Kimoto, Yoshihisa; Horiike, Shunsuke; Inomata, Tetsuji  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shoe, Japan; Shiseido Co., Ltd.; Q P Corp  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 07277949	A2	19951024	JP 1994-69423	19940407
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-69423	19940407

AB CO<sub>2</sub> gas foam-producing bath preps., which show pH ≥6 when dissolved in bath water, contain carbonate salts, organic acids, and eggshell membrane components. The preps. show good **skin care** effect. Tablets containing Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> 40, Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> 36, polyethylene glycol 2, malic acid 20, eggshell membrane components 2 weight%, Japan Yellow 4, and perfume were put in bath water to show pH 9.0.

L7 ANSWER 44 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:149684 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:211034  
TITLE: History of thermal waters of Avene-les-Bains (Herault, France). Geological origin, and chemical composition  
AUTHOR(S): Neuzil, E.; Cousse, H.; Teissier, J. -L.; Fabre, P.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculte de Medecine Victor Pachon, Universite de Bordeaux II, Bordeaux, 33076, Fr.  
SOURCE: Bulletin de la Societe de Pharmacie de Bordeaux (1995), 134(1-2-3-4), 135-62  
CODEN: BSPBAD; ISSN: 0037-9093  
PUBLISHER: Societe de Pharmacie de Bordeaux  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: French

AB Avene spring water was successfully used since the XVIIIth century for the treatment of various skin diseases. A certificate of public utility was awarded in 1874, leading during the last century to an important frequentation of this health resort of South France. The number of patients treated at Avene then progressively lowered and the old establishment closed in 1964. A recently built thermal installation, equipped with all modern hydrotherapeutic appliances, together with a highly qualified medical team, now bring Avene to a prominent place among French spas

officially acknowledged for their **dermatol.** specificity. The geol. aspects of the hydro-thermal site of Avene-les-Bains and the composition of its oligo-mineral spring water are described.

L7 ANSWER 45 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:206554 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:206554  
TITLE: Preparation of solid non-hygroscopic trialkylamine oxides for detergent compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Smith, Kim Renae; Borland, James Ellwood  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ethyl Corp., USA  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 401503	A2	19901212	EP 1990-107929	19900426
EP 401503	A3	19910717		
EP 401503	B1	19960117		
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
CA 2014201	AA	19901026	CA 1990-2014201	19900409
JP 03120248	A2	19910522	JP 1990-115941	19900507
JP 2918206	B2	19990712		
US 5075501	A	19911224	US 1990-591425	19901001
US 5130488	A	19920714	US 1990-591426	19901001
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1989-344275	A 19890426
			US 1989-415910	A 19891002

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 114:206554

AB Solid, nonhygroscopic tertiary amine oxide dihydrates were prepared by reacting R1R2R3N (R1, R2, R3 = C1-30 primary alkyl, C7-12 primary aralkyl, C2-4 hydroxyalkyl; R groups may form morpholine, piperidine) with aqueous H2O2 at 20° up to reflux in certain organic solvents in an amount which maintains a fluid, stirrable reaction mixture, and if necessary adding or distng. H2O to achieve a H2O/amine oxide mol ratio of (1.9-2.1)/1.0. Me(CH2)13NMe2 and a small amount DTPA (improves rate) were heated with stirring to 65° and aqueous 70% H2O2 was added dropwise over a 15-min period, the mixture was heated to 76° for 7 h and EtOAc was added as needed to maintain a clear, gel-free liquid, and the solution cooled to 15° to give crystalline Me(CH2)13NMe2O.2H2O with 99% conversion of the amine and 86% recovered yield of oxide. Mild **skin care** detergent bar formulations are given.

L7 ANSWER 46 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:400944 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:944  
TITLE: Antibiotic properties of extracts obtained from medicinal plants by extraction with liquid **carbon dioxide**  
AUTHOR(S): Khanin, M. L.; Korotyaev, A. I.; Prokopchuk, A. F.; Perova, T. V.; Vyazemskii, O. F.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Kuban. Med. Inst., Krasnodar, USSR  
SOURCE: Khimiko-Farmatsevticheskii Zhurnal (1968), 2(2), 40-4  
CODEN: KHFZAN; ISSN: 0023-1134  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB Various medicinal anid spice plants were extracted with liquid CO2 and the obtained exts. tested for antibacterial and fungicidal activities. Microorganisms used for tests included Proteus vulgaris, Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Streptococcus haemolyticus, Pseudomonas aeruginosa,

Bac[illus] mesentericus, and Candida albicans. The most active expts. originated from cinnamon bark, clove flower buds, sweet-scented pepper, 1 variety of wormwood herb, and coriander seeds. The 1st 3 expts. suppressed completely the growth of the tested microorganisms in a dilution 1:1000. The growth of P. aeruginosa is not affected by these expts. The use of the expts. in **dermatology** and stomatology is suggested.

L7 ANSWER 47 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:74706 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:74706  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:12702f-g  
TITLE: Recent developments in industrial **dermatology**  
AUTHOR(S): Samitz, M. H.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia  
SOURCE: Compensation Med. (1953), Volume Date Jun 1953-Aug  
1953, 5(No. 2), 3-22  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C.A. 47, 10768e. A review with bibliography, including chemical skin hazards of food, textile, and other industries, occupational cutaneous cancers, and consumer effects.

L7 ANSWER 48 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1912:8559 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 6:8559  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 6:1338c-d  
TITLE: **Carbon Dioxide** in a Snowy State,  
in the Treatment of Cutaneous Affections  
AUTHOR(S): Pusey  
SOURCE: Giorn. farm. chim. (1912), 61, 66-7  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB P. obtains his snowy CO<sub>2</sub> from cylinders. He prefers quadrangular forms, and applies the pieces to the skin with considerable pressure. The application provokes a sensation of cold, produces a blistering of the skin, which dries and leaves a crust; this disappears in about 10 days. Results of treatment, in several cases, are given.

L7 ANSWER 49 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1912:5869 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 6:5869  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 6:913f-h  
TITLE: Pencils of Carbonic Acid-their Use in  
**Dermatology**  
AUTHOR(S): Anon.  
SOURCE: Giorn. farm. chim. (1912), 61, 25  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB These pencils are obtained by means of Prana's apparatus 150 g of CO<sub>2</sub> are compressed, under 20 atmospheric, in a steel tube 35 cm. long. At the extremity of this tube is fixed a metal cylinder, fitted with a cotton packing. The CO<sub>2</sub> is allowed to flow slowly into the cylinder from a steel jacket, the perforations of which coincide with fixed points on the lid of the cylinder. A valve regulates the flow of the liquid. The snowy CO<sub>2</sub> forms instantly and collects on the bottom of the receiving cylinder. So obtained, the pencils are 5 cm. long, 12 min. in diameter, and weigh about 5 g. They are permanent in the air for about 1/2 hr.

=> FIL STNGUIDE  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE TOTAL  
ENTRY SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST	114.89	131.62
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-15.33	-15.33

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.  
 LAST RELOADED: Jun 17, 2005 (20050617/UP).

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:38:42 ON 21 JUN 2005)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:38:45 ON 21 JUN 2005  
 L1 0 S CARBON DIOXIDE

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:39:02 ON 21 JUN 2005  
 L2 1681 S CARBON DIOXIDE  
 L3 1 S CARBON DIOXIDE/CN  
 SEL RN NAME

FILE 'HCAPLUS, KOSMET' ENTERED AT 18:39:32 ON 21 JUN 2005  
 L4 229274 S E1-11  
 L5 14618 S SKIN CARE OR DERMATOL?  
 L6 66 S L4 AND L5  
 L7 66 DUP REM L6 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)  
 L8 12 S PROPELLANT AND L6

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 18:45:07 ON 21 JUN 2005

=> fil hcapl kosmet  
 COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.24	131.86

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-15.33

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:47:17 ON 21 JUN 2005  
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FILE 'KOSMET' ENTERED AT 18:47:17 ON 21 JUN 2005  
 COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 International Federation of the Societies of Cosmetics Chemists

=> d l7 ibib abs 31-40

L7 ANSWER 31 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:462405 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37392  
 TITLE: Self-foaming or foaming cosmetic preparations  
 INVENTOR(S): Riedel, Heidi; Kroepke, Rainer; Bleckmann, Andreas  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf AG, Germany  
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 28 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 10063341	A1	20020620	DE 2000-10063341	20001219
EP 1216684	A1	20020626	EP 2001-129935	20011217

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10063341 A 20001219

AB The invention concerns self-foaming or foaming cosmetic or **dermatol.** prepsns. that contain an emulsifier system, a lipid phase that is up-to 30 weight/weight% of the total preparation and at least one gas that is 1-90 vol% of the system. The emulsifier system is composed of an emulsifier (A) that is a completely, or partially, or non-neutralized, branched or non-branched, saturated or unsatd. C10-C40 fatty acid; an emulsifier (B) that is a C10-C40 polyethoxylated fatty acid with 5-100 EO; a coemulsifier (C) that is a saturated or unsatd. branched or non-branched C10-C40 fatty alc. The lipid phase contains lipids with maximum 20 mN/m polarity. Air, oxygen, nitrogen, helium, argon, dinitrogen oxide or **carbon dioxide** are the gases used. Thus a foamy O/W cream contained in the emulsion (weight/weight)%: stearic acid 3.00; cetyl alc. 8.50; PEG-20 stearate 8.50; stearyl heptanoate 4.00; C12-C12 alkyl lactate 5.00; isoheaxadecane 2.00; glycerin 5.00; sodium hydroxide q.s.; preservative q.s.; perfume q.s.; water to 100; pH 6.5-7.5. A foam was prepared by using 70 volume/volume% of the emulsion and 30 volume/volume% nitrogen.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 32 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:780832 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:354920

TITLE: Production of tap water containing dissolved **carbon dioxide** for **skin cares** or food processing

INVENTOR(S): Ohkochi, Shoichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000308891	A2	20001107	JP 1999-269654	19990924

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-44467 A 19990223

AB The title water is produced by carbonation with CO<sub>2</sub>, carbonates or bicarbonates and an acidic substance in a mixing tank under controlled relation of redox potential (ORP) to pH based on the following equation:  $ORP = (0.047 - 0.84) \times pH$ , in which pH is preferably 4-7 while using the treated water for **skin care**.

L7 ANSWER 33 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:713743 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:319216

TITLE: Supercritical fluid extraction of active components from plants for use in food and cosmetics

AUTHOR(S): Simandi, Bela; Sawisky, Janos; Deak, Andras; Kemeny,



Sandor; Sass-Kiss, Agnes; Daood, Husszein;  
Vasarhelyine, Peredi Katalin; Szukor, Balint; Domokos,  
Janos; Hethelyi, Eva; Palinkas, Janos  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hung.  
SOURCE: Olaj, Szappan, Kozmetika (2000), 49(Kulonszam), 46-47  
CODEN: OSZKAT; ISSN: 0472-8602  
PUBLISHER: METE  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Hungarian

AB Six plant materials, namely onion (*Allium cepa* L.), paprika (*Capsicum annuum* L.), thyme (*Thymus vulgaris* L.), chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla* L.), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis* L.), and rosehip (*Rosa canina* L.) were extracted with supercrit. **carbon dioxide** in a pilot unit. Designed expts. were carried out to determine the optimal extraction parameters. Repeated expts. at the optimal conditions resulted the exts. which were used in application tests. The products obtained by supercrit. fluid extraction (SFE) were compared to essential oils (obtained by steam distillation) and to oleoresins (produced by solvent extraction with n-hexane

and Et

alc.). Besides chemical comparison application in foods and cosmetics were also examined A seasoning and a kind luncheon meat were produced using paprika extract Chamomile and rosemary exts. were used in cosmetic preps. The processing of onion by SFE and Soxhlet extraction with hexane resulted same yields. While the anal. and sensory evaluations proved that the SFE extract was nearly equivalent to distilled oil. The most important cultivated spice in Hungary is the paprika. The yield obtained by SFE and hexane extraction were very similar. The application tests proved that the SFE extracted oil can be an effective substitute for spice paprika powder. The sensory anal. (smearing, absorption, sniffing) of chamomile indicated that the SFE extract had significantly better sensory properties than the solvent extract Using the SFE extract in basic cosmetic preps., biol. and physiol. **skin-care** properties were improved. Besides development of excellent, high-value cosmetics examination of the high dose use in medical preparation is recommended. The thyme extract produced by SFE is an excellent additive for both food and cosmetic applications. Substantial antioxidant and scavenger activities of the extract were confirmed. The SFE product of rosemary can be used in the formulations of cosmetic products as well as in food products. The antioxidant activity of the extract did not meet the expectation because of the middling quality of the raw material. The results of skin-physiol. test and sensory evaluation showed that the SFE extract is suitable for fulfillment of active component and fragrance binary function. The rosehip CO2 extract (from fruit and seed milled together) is a superior quality oil which can be used in cosmetics. Skin-physiol. effects was better than similar effects of alc. extract, probably caused by the greater wax contains of SFE.

L7 ANSWER 34 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:133205 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:158283  
TITLE: Cosmetic composition containing molecular oxygen  
INVENTOR(S): Eliaz, Isaac; Gonen, Shmuel  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Israel  
SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5874093	A	19990223	US 1996-749161	19961115
CA 2221122	AA	19980515	CA 1997-2221122	19971113

## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-749161

A 19961115

AB A composition containing a **dermatol.** acceptable carrier in admixt. with mol. oxygen promotes and improves respiratory function of skin cells. The composition may be used in cosmetic compns. and especially effective for the treatment of post-acne scarring. A standard aerosol can of 20 mL capacity was filled with an admixt. of 90 g com. available body lotion, a propellant which contained dichlorodifluoromethane 4 g and dichlorotetrafluoroethane 6 g, and 1.3 g mol. oxygen. The contents of the aerosol can were well shaken and the admixt. contained therein, which was propelled therefrom in the form of a stabilized foam, was applied to newborn hairless mice on the dorsal side. After 2 h, the mice were sacrificed, the skin was peeled and mitochondria were isolated. The activity of two of the main components of the respiratory chain, succinic acid oxidase and NADH oxidase were assayed. The data indicated that due to the presence of oxygen in the lotion, the rate of activity of essential components of the respiratory chain of the cells was significantly elevated, thus demonstrating an enhancement of the general respiratory metabolism of the cells.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 35 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:695033 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:242409

TITLE: Tween-80 as emulsifier for **skin-care** products containing **carbon dioxide** extracts of vegetable materials

INVENTOR(S): Abakumov, V. I.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Russia

SOURCE: Russ. From: Izobreteniya 1999, (25), 181.  
CODEN: RUXXE7

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Russian

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU 2136268	C1	19990910	RU 1998-111568	19980609
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 1998-111568	19980609
AB Title only translated.				

L7 ANSWER 36 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:748360 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:89397

TITLE: Chlamyhyaluronic acid as novel hyaluronic acid produced from green algae for use as cosmetic and **dermatological** agent

INVENTOR(S): Badour, Samir S.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Manitoba, Can.

SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 94 pp.  
CODEN: CPXXEB

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2249103	AA	19990427	CA 1998-2249103	19980930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-63315P	P 19971027

AB A novel hyaluronic acid, chlamyhyaluronic acid is described. Also described are methods for producing and isolating chlamyhyaluronic acid, and uses of chlamyhyaluronic acid. The method of producing the acid

involves specifying the cultural conditions for the cultivation of phototrophic green algae under specific conditions to obtain encapsulated cells, which accumulate in their capsules a mucopolysaccharide similar to the animal and bacterial hyaluronic acid. Also taught are methods of extracting the capsules, uses for preps. made from the capsules, and methods of partially purifying the chlamyhyaluronic acid from the capsules.

L7 ANSWER 37 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:708800 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:321141  
TITLE: Process for obtaining simple ceramides from plants  
INVENTOR(S): Ferent, Maurice  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: French  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9846558	A1	19981022	WO 1997-FR661	19970415
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2739853	A1	19970418	FR 1995-12547	19951016
FR 2739853	B1	19990326		
AU 9726422	A1	19981111	AU 1997-26422	19970415

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1997-FR661 A 19970415

AB A process for obtaining plant ceramides, and specifically so-called simple ceramides for direct entry into the lipidic composition of the outermost layer of the skin known as the "stratum corneum" is disclosed. The invention further relates to the composition thus obtained. The process consists in submitting the blackberry leaf (*Morus alba*) to extraction using a solvent, notably one of the solvents of the solvent group comprising liquid **carbon dioxide**, by applying the so-called supercrit. CO2 method, followed by the mixture of chloroform and methanol according to the so-called FOLCH method. The composition proposed by the invention has particularly advantageous uses in the manufacture of **dermatol** products, of which the composition may be considered either as the raw material and active element, or as is for use as a **dermatol** product.

NMR spectra and HPLC chromatogram of lipid extract of *M. alba* is presented.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 38 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:424099 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:85825  
TITLE: Use of an extract of gaboon resin in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, in particular for **dermatological** purposes  
INVENTOR(S): Renimel, Isabelle; Andre, Patrice  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Parfums Christian Dior, Fr.; Renimel, Isabelle; Andre, Patrice  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9826750	A2	19980625	WO 1997-FR2296	19971215
WO 9826750	A3	19980730		
W: JP, KR, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2757046	A1	19980619	FR 1996-15448	19961216
FR 2757046	B1	19990305		
EP 948313	A2	19991013	EP 1997-951332	19971215
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT				
JP 2001506647	T2	20010522	JP 1998-527385	19971215
ES 2176808	T3	20021201	ES 1997-951332	19971215
US 2002006416	A1	20020117	US 1999-319854	19990611
US 6676952	B2	20040113		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1996-15448 A 19961216  
WO 1997-FR2296 W 19971215

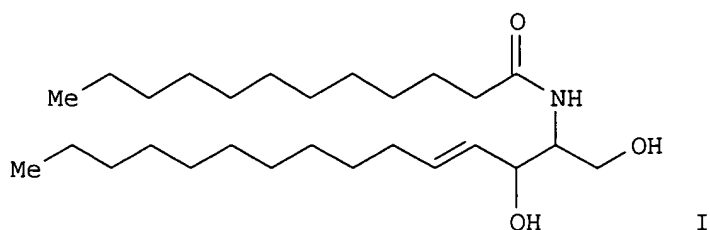
AB Novel uses of an extract of gaboon resin in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, in particular for **dermatol.** purposes are disclosed. It concerns cosmetic compns. for treating hair or eyelashes for maintaining their keratinous structure in good condition, for fighting against skin ageing and the harmful effects of free radicals, for sensitive **skin care** or makeup. It concerns **dermatol.** compns., more particularly compns. for preventing or treating superficial body growth pathologies. Gaboon resin inhibited the enzymic activity of elastase, phospholipase A2, and 5-lipoxygenase. An ointment for application on nails contained dry extract of gaboon resin 0.5, and an oily excipient (ethoxylated, fatty alcs., glycerol, esterified maize oil, lauryl trihydroxy-3,4,5-benzoate, sorbitol, polyglycol stearate, and water) q.s. 100 g.

L7 ANSWER 39 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:397594 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:17540  
TITLE: Ceramide extraction process  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ferent, Maurice, Fr.  
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 11 pp.  
CODEN: FRXXBL  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: French  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2739853	A1	19970418	FR 1995-12547	19951016
FR 2739853	B1	19990326		
WO 9846558	A1	19981022	WO 1997-FR661	19970415
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 1997-FR661 A 19970415  
GI



AB A specific ceramide I, useful in **dermatol.** pharmaceuticals, is obtained by extracting leaves of *Morus alba* either with supercrit. CO<sub>2</sub> or with a HCCl<sub>3</sub>-MeOH mixture using the method described by Folch. High-resolution NMR spectra of I are presented.

L7 ANSWER 40 OF 66 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:324069 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:297465

TITLE: Aqueous cosmetic or **dermatological** compositions comprising a film-forming oligomer and rigid, non-film-forming nanoparticles

INVENTOR(S): Mougín, Nathalie; Bauer, Daniel; Mondet, Jean; Samain, Henri; Franbourg, Alain

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oreal S. A., Fr.

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: French

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 764436	A1	19970326	EP 1996-401823	19960826
EP 764436	B1	19990224		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
FR 2739022	A1	19970328	FR 1995-11109	19950921
FR 2739022	B1	19971114		
FR 2739024	A1	19970328	FR 1995-11615	19951003
FR 2739024	B1	19971114		
AT 176862	E	19990315	AT 1996-401823	19960826
ES 2131381	T3	19990716	ES 1996-401823	19960826
CA 2186147	AA	19970322	CA 1996-2186147	19960920
JP 09110631	A2	19970428	JP 1996-250625	19960920
JP 3004209	B2	20000131		
US 5961989	A	19991005	US 1996-722919	19960923
US 6531113	B1	20030311	US 1999-265848	19990311
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 1995-11109	A 19950921
			FR 1995-11615	A 19951003
			US 1996-722919	A1 19960923

AB The title compns. comprise an aqueous film-forming oligomer having mol. weight 50,000 and rigid, non-film-forming nanoparticles having average size 1 µm. The composition are used for care of hair, eyelashes, eyebrow, and nails. A composition contained a 50% alc. solution of acrylic acid-iso-Bu

acrylate-tert-Bu

acrylate copolymer (preparation given) 166.70, water 854.87, ethanol 395.72, and 25% dispersion of ethylene glycol dimethacrylate-methacrylic acid-Me methacrylate copolymer (preparation given) 100.00 g. An aerosol contained above compn 35, and di-Me ether 15 g.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST	ENTRY	SESSION
	42.30	174.16
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	ENTRY	SESSION
	-7.30	-22.63

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